MORE ISTHMUS CANAL SCHEMES.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Colombia and Cen-

tral America.

The steamship Alaska, Captain Gray, arrived yes terday from Aspinwail with mails from Central and Southwestern America. Our correspondence, given below, will be found of interest. The Alaska brings

| PAG TOTTO IL TITO TOTO | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| FROM SAN PRANCISCO. | |
| Dabney, Morgan & Co | \$59,000 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co | 60,071 |
| Engene Keliy & Co | |
| Moritz, Meyer & Co | 35,000 |
| Lees & Waller | 45,000 |
| Drexel, Winthrop & Co | 56,000 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 160,000 |
| To order | 25,000 |
| FROM ASPINWALL. | 400 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | |
| James McNider | 4,000 |
| Eugene Ronfile | 4.000 |
| | 2000.049 |
| Total | \$000,049 |
| | |

CURACOA.

Another Candidate for Annexation-Holland Tired of Her West India Possessions-Refugees from Caba-Affairs in Venezuela.

CURACOA. W. I., April 13, 1869.

As West Indian annexation to the United States is again talked of the good people of this colony are entering into the spirit of the affair on their own account. It is well known that the six Dutch islands St. Martin are an annual expense to Holland of expenditures made by the home government for these islands exceed annually the receipts from them by about a hundred thousand dollars. Accordingly the mother country would like to be rid of these colonies on the easiest terms possible. So strong, indeed, is the conviction here that the island is to be "annexed" by somebody, that when a short time ago the Prussian war steamer Victoria was here the obthe Prussian war steamer Victoria was here the object of her visit was generally believed to be the annexation of Curaçoa to the dominions of Bismarck. Now, however, the colonial authorities here are seriously considering the question of asking Holiand to give away this Island to the United States, and I understand the project meets with general approval. Were these islands tendered, however, as a gift the United States would gain but little by their acceptance. They are merely barren, unproductive rocks in the sea, peopled for the most part by an ignorant and shiftless negro population, and the best harbor, that of Curaçoa, is too far to leeward and too much out of the thoroughfare of South American trade to be of much use as a naval station. several refugees have arrived here from Cubs, and steamer is expected in a few days with several

a steamer is expected in a few days with several hundred more. From Venezueia we learn that the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Fagan, died at Caracas on the last of disat month of yellow fever. Politically there is little news. In Maracaibo there is general distrust in Pulgar's good faith in his promises to abide by the new order of things, and an outbreak is said to be imminent. In the meantime, Sutherland remains here, and instead of going to Europe is probably piotting to turn out Pulgar and reinstate himself.

The new steamer purchased in Europe by Mr. A. J. Jesaurin arrived here on the 7th inst. She is named the Honneur. Captain Cleaver. She left on the 10th or a trip to Laguayra and St. Domingo. As soon as the necessary preliminaries are adjusted she will run as a packet to St. Thomas in place of the Estrella, wrecked last December. Wreeked last December.
The weather is very dry, but the health of the island is good.

COLOMBIA.

British Proposal for an Isthmus Canal Contract—Dr. Samper on the United States Tracty—Impeachment of the President— Division of the Republic—The Belly Canal

PANAMA, April 23, 1869. A mail from the interior has finally reached here, with dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 31st of March. Congress was still in session and several bills of interest had been laid before both houses, In the House of Representatives it was proposed on the 4th of March that a committee be appointed to frame a bill embodying the basis upon which the Executive may enter into a contract for the excavation of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Panama. On the 19th ult. a note from the British Legation, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was laid before the Senate, stating the proposals of a company formed in England to obtain the right of constructing a canal across the Isthmus. The note was rele a committee of three Senators. Referring to this subject, Le Prensa, of Bogota, says that a member of the royal family is president of the company, and that, agreeably to treaties between England and the United States, neither Power will have the monopoly of the interoceanic way to the detriment of the other.

other.

Dr. Samper, one of the signers on the part of Colombia of the canal treaty, has published a very lengthy document in defence of his action. He concluded by saying that the guarantee for the execution of the work will not rest on a moderate has the published by action of the work will not rest on a moderate by the sampler of the published by the sampler of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest on a moderate of the work will not rest.

United States is the country to which they must look for such.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the expediency of impeaching the President of the republic. Santos Gutterrez, on certain charges arising out of his action in deposing the Fresident of the State of Cundinamarca, have reported in favor of doing so, and on the 31st uit, recommended to the House the adoption of a resolution to impeach the President, together with four of pis Ministers, before the Senate, on eight different charges.

nis Ministers, before the Scharte, the Schartes, The news of the annulling by the Senate of a law passes by the State of Panama in January last, for nee confiscation of property for political offences, is confirmed. On the 4th of March the said law was declared unconstitutional. A law of the State of declared unconstitutional.

republic.

Mr. Felix Belly, of "Nicaragua canal scheme" notoriety, goes to the States by the steamship Alaska to-day to lay his scheme before the United States government. He deciares that the concession lately granted Mr. Chevalier for a canni by the Nicaraguan government is of no effect, as his (Belly's) exclusive privilege is still in force.

Political Amnesty-Earthquake-Crops. The English steamer Peru, at Panama, brings later tolvices from Ecuador. On the 10th of March Presi-

lent Garcia Moreno issued a decree ordaining that all persons who, directly or indirectly, should aid in any way in getting up revolutions or disturbing the public peace should be held responsible for the mili-lary expenses incurred in preserving or restoring the peace.

the peace.

An earthquake was felt in Quito on the night of the 19th and 20th of March, and about the same moment at Guayaquil. The shock lasted in Quito about tweive seconds and was quite severe.

Dr. Vicente Piedrahita is a candidate for the Presidency of the republic for the next term. A general amnesty has been declared to all military, from private to houtemant inclusive, who were engaged in the revolution of the 19th of March last, and also to all civilians, provided they surrender their arms and give evidence of repentance.

The gathering of the dirst crop of cocoa had commenced. No sales had taken place; holders are waiting for better prices.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Attempted Revolution in Guntemala-Coolies for Nicarugua-Burning of Steamship North America-Presidential Election in Costa

PANAMA, ADril 23, 1869. The steamship Guatemala has arrived from the Central American coast with later news from the five

There had been an attempt at revolution in Guatenala, on the Mexican frontier, headed by Serapio Cruz, who for two years past has been constantly trying to disturb the peace of the republic. He entered the State from Mexico, accompanied by about twenty-mounted men, and was joined by Rufino Barrios and some followers. They were com-mitting depredations in the frontier towns, but the

have no doubt but down the movement. The yellow fever had disappeared from Escumita. Congress continued in session. The cochineal crop would, it was thought, be good this year.

Salvande.

Dr. Dario Gonzalez, rector of the National College, is on his way to the United States, commissioned to visit the bospitals and educational institutions in the principal cities, and on his return recommend such improvements as in his judgment may be autroduced in those of Salvador. The Paro Says there are 100 vessels under the flag of Salvador and sixty-three under the Guatemalan in the Pacific.

NICARAGUA.

By decree, approved by the President, Frederic H. Alberding and his copartners are granted the privilege to introduce Chinese coolies, engaged volumarily in their own country or cisewhere, and brought directly to Nicaragua. The privilege is for ien years; the coolie contracts to be for eight years, after which they shall be iree; vessels bringing coolies to be excompt from anchorage and tonnage dues; the said Alberding & Co. to pay fifty cents for each coolie brought to the hospital at Leon.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer America was totally destroyed by fire in the harbor of San Juan det Sur on the night of the 11th of April on her voyage from Panama to San Francisco. No lives were lost, though the officers and crew what not time to save the whole of their effects and there was barely time to lower the two forward boats in which to escape. The origin of this calamity is unknown. The wreck sank in six fathoms of water. The captain and crew were brought here.

The contract made by Afr. Ayon, Minister of Nicaragua, at Paris, on the eth of October hast, with Monsieur Chevalier, for the opening of a canal across the negotiations in reference to some articles connected with the affair.

COSTA RICA.

nected with the affair.

COSTA RICA.

Jesus Jimenez has been elected President of the republic for the coming term. General Blanco and other officers have been deposed. A new law, doing away with the liberty of the press, has just been made multic.

QUARANTINE.

Necessity for Immediate Precautions-The Utter Want of Efficient and Honest Management in Our Chief Defence Against Foreign Epidemics-How Dr. Swinburne Takes the Matter-Necessity for a New Health

felt; the air will become languid and suggestive of fever; people will be flying to the seaside, and wherever else purity and freshness of atmosphere can be found. Not till then will the citizens of New York begin to realize the possibilities of plague being introduced in their midst; the perfect defencesness, so to speak, of their position against the not till then will the voice of warning be listened to, and precautions rigorously adopted to repel the invisible invader. In the discharge of its duty, as the sentinel on the watch tower, looking forth for the approach of the enemy in any guise, or with any motive, whether to undermine the liberties, destroy the happiness or endanger the lives of American citizens, the HERALD desires to anticipate the season of plague and infection by calling attention to the dilapidated and wretchedly ineffective system of defences we have in the fortifications at Quarantine. It is enough that the public should only bear in mind the expose of inefficiency and mismanagement in the affairs of Quarantine, which this paper alone published last vear to place people on their guard against trusting too much to our Health Officer and his set of em-ployes for the proper guarding against the fearful visitation of a plague. There need, of course, be no alarm now, but a wise and prudent people do not

wait for the actual occurrence of apprehended danger to provide against its consequences. Let us see what kind of arrangements we have at Quarantine in case to-morrow a plague ship lay in our harbor. Operations have not yet commenced in the lower bay, but in the appearance of the James Foster in ambulance steamer, well known to the people who have anything to do with Quarantine, the Governor Fenton, was employed to convey the passengers from the infected vessel. Some of the sainors on that illinated concern were taken to the Salion's Hereat, at Steamer, which its just as much of a plague as any one, of the vessels it professes to relieve, was never once fundiated, as it should have been, after all the work it performed, but was still employed to harbor well on a time to make a sill employed to harbor well on a time to make a sill employed to harbor well on the time to make a sill employed to harbor well on the time to make a sill employed to harbor well on the time to make a sill employed to harbor well on the time to make a sill employed to harbor well on the time to the said the work it performed, but was still employed to harbor well on the time to the said the same fiscale that was so marked a characteristic of the James foster, and this, be it remember of this and ball on the said the same fiscale that was so marked a characteristic of the James foster, and this, be it remember of the said that was so marked a characteristic of the said the said that the sa

ore ching.

All those in the employ of Quarantine and of Dr. Swinburne view the conting season as their great harvest. They expect to make enough in a few months from now to render them independent of consequences. But will the people allow so momentous an interest as the warding off or plague that would devastate this island in a few weeks, to remain in the hands of a set of ignorant harpies?

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Some of our exchanges claim that the oldest house in the United States retaining its original form is to be found in Nepomest, Mass. It was built by John Minot about the year 1640, and is still in good repair; but we are not willing to accept this as a fact, for the house on Spring street, in this city, was built by Governor Isia about 1633, and the house in Midelown, at the three-mile corner, was built previous to 1633.—Newport (R. I.) Mercury, May 1.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The May Auniversaries in New York.

SUNDAY, MAY 9. Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Seron by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport, R. L., at the First Presbyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Tweifth street, half-past seven P. M.

New York Bible Society.—Addresses by Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. W. N. McViokar and Rev. C. D. Foss, at the Methodist Episcopat church, on Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street, half-past seven

Rev. T. L. Cayler, D. D., at the Collegiate Reformed Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-minth street, hait-past seven P. M.

American Home Missionary Society.—Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth street, at hait-past seven P. M.

American Female Guardian Society.—Sermon by Rev. Z. Eddy, of Brooklyn, at the Fourth Presbyterian church, in West Thirty fourth street, near Sixth avenue, haif-past seven P. M.

American Anti-Stavery Society.—Steinway Hall, half-past ten A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

American Anti-Statery Society.—Steinway Hali, hali-past ten A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

American Tract Society.—Madison square Presbyterian church, ten A. M.

National Temperance Society.—Cooper Institute, hali-past seven P. M.

American Emble Society.—Ten A. S.,

American Emble Society.—Ten A. S.,

American Emble Society.—Ten A. S.,

American Congregational Union.—Brooklyn Academy of Music, hali-past seven P. M.

TUSBDAY, MAY 18.

Sunday School Missionary Union, formerly the New York Sunday School Missionary Union, formerly the New York Sunday School Union, will gather 160 schools in thirty-two different halis and churches throughout the city, at haf-past two o'clock P. M. Atter the universary exercises the schools return to their own rooms and partake of refreshments.

The annual meeting of the society will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-mints sireet, at half past seven o'clock P. M.

The Baptist Sunday School Union also hold their

avenue and Twenty-ninth street, at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Baptist Sunday School Union also hold their anniversaries at half-past two o'clock P. M. in various Baptist churches.

The Reformed Presbyterian Sunday schools meet in the Jane street Reformed Presbyterian church at half-past two o'clock P. M.

American Tract Society.

Exercises of unusual interest are expected in con-nection with the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, to be held in the Madison square church (Rev. Dr. Adams'), Wednesday, May 12, at 10

Bishop Mclivaine, the president, will occupy the chair. In connection with the annual report there will be presented such topics for discussion as the following: he following:—
The agency of the press in foreign lands.
The work of God in Spain, Mexico and South

The work of God in Spain, Mexico and South America.

Union missionary colportage; its mission in the South, in the West, among miners in the Sierra Ne-vada and Rocky Mountains, and among the Chinese in California. Co-operation with pastors and churches and young men's Christian associations in home evangeliza-

men's Christian associations in nome con-tion.

Such a programme indicates a vigorous and ag-gressive policy with the society and cannot fail to awaken the attention of Christian workers and at-tract large numbers to the meeting.

PANAMA, April 23, 1869.

PANAMA, April 23, 1869.

The new Protestant church was to have been inaugurated in Bogota on the 28th ult. Considerable
opposition had been manifested towards those engaged in founding the building, and a paper threatening Mr. Wallace, the minister, and other Protestant residents, had been posted up in conspicuous places throughout the city, and one copy had been placed under the door of Mr. Wallace's residence. The Vicar General of Bogotá addressed the Roman Catholics, disapproving strongly of the proceedings.

Protestantism Within Protestantism-An Important Religious Movement.

The following is the copy of a "protest" signed by

Chicago, and endorsed by about fifty others in variment may be ascertained by a perusal thereof:-

ous parts of the country. The nature of the document may be ascertained by a perusal thereof:—

PROTEST.

Be it known to all men, that we, the undersigned, Presbyters of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, moved, as we numbly trust, by a becoming sense of duty to God, to the Church whose ministers we are, and to our own souls, and solemnly remembering the vows we took in Ordination to "be ready, with all faithful dilligence, to banish and drive away from the Caurch all erroheous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and to use both public and private monitions, as need shall require and occasion shall be given," we the Presbyters aforesaid, satisfied from evidence, to us, incontestable, that great peril now exists to the purity of the faith and worship, not only of the Mother Church of Engiand, from which some of us derive our orders, but also of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that a scheme exists to undermine the Scriptural foundation of these Churches, on the specious plea of a "revived Catholicity," do now, and hereby, in this formal instrument, enter our solemn protest against all teachings, innovations, machinations and devices that are employed for unprotestantizing this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long established rites, ceremonies and usages.

And the undersigned Presbyters, together with the laymen, whose names are hereunto appended, as assenting and confirming, do furthermore solemnly protest against the doctrines and teachings of the following passages, extracted from the printed and published writings of their respective authors, men prominent, by position. In the Protestant Episcopal Church:—

"In the regeneration by holy baptism, in the spiritual and inclable presence of our Lord in the Eucharis, with the

other inferior rites, having the same nature, but not necessary in the same way. Among these are confirmation, marrinony and holy orders, in all of which they are an outward sign and "Foot. The sign called sacramentum, bread and wine, simple elements of daily sustemance. These remain in their proper substance after consecration, retaining their proper nature, and yet they undergo a mystical change whereby they become the forms under which Christ is present." "Sownet. The thing signified called Res, the body and blood of Christ, His glorified numanity, which, after a manner in-explicable and without a parallel in the range of our knowledge, occumes present after consecration, not bodily or physically, according to the laws of material or carnal bodiles, but supra-locally, hyper-physically and spiritually, in some way believed in by the Church, but known only to God." Palantual of Instruction for Confirmation Classes." By the Rev. Dr. Dit, pages 41 and 251.

Question. Blow do we because the parallel of the inter of Question. What is the Spiritually in some properties of the parallel of t

President Grant and General Longstreet from

President Grant and General Longstreet from a Religious Point of View.

In inserting the subjoined well tempered letter the Chicago Standard, one of the most induential religious organs in the West, remarks:—
[We insert here the following article from the venerable prother whose name it bears, partly because of the justoess of its sentiments and partly because the conspicuous anti-slayery record of the writer gives it especial weight. The views it presents besides are such as are of peculiar importance at the present time.

gives it especial weight. The views it presents besides are such as are of peculiar importance at the present time.]

LETTER PROM THE REV. DR. NATHANEL COLVER. I perceive that some are discosed to censure the President for the favor he has shown to General Longatreet. I trust no one will suspect me of being an appliciant for slavery or the rebesidon. I have ever regarded and still regard slavery as abhorrent to justice, homosity and Christianmorality. I regard the rebesidon as a horrer of featricidal madonss. For the wrong involved in ether God has not made President Grant nor his people of the North the avenger. It is written, "Ventors in the people of the North the avenger. It is written, "Ventors is a mission of Experience duty," to repeat not ours. Ours is a mission of Experience duty, and I do not sympathize in righteomerous and in the wisdom of the President graph the count in the iend at the South, who, onlier the teachings of State rights by Calhoun and others, were drawn into that great receilion by what to them seemed motives of patriotism; and being ho is, they fought as the beame men of honor to light. They were not the men, who insagnated the rebeilion. On such the legatons of the War have not falled in vain. They are not the men who insagnated the rebeilion. On such the legatons of the war have not falled in vain. They are not the men who insagnated the rebeilion. On such the legatons of the war have not falled in vain. They are not the men who insagnated the rebeilion for the providence, and in the noblences of their nature they accept the situation which don't it is providence has broughted about, and are now siriving to restore and beal and bress the counter. Such I believe, is ignored Longatreet. The Lord bean him and all whe are like him.

And may God hiese President Grant for his fearless mag-

nanimity and wisdom in distinguishing such and in halling their return to a nation of patriots, from whom they have been separated for a season by adventitious circumstances; sea the arms of every patriot should be wide open to receive all such, not with suspicion and doubt, but with fraternal coratelyity and love. In this is the way to a restored Union and to national peace and prospectly. Thank God for the thousands all over the North that can see it, and for a Frest dent that sees it, and for General Particular and wisdom and to national peace and prospectly. Thank God for the findred spirits, at the North that can see it, and for a Frest dent that sees it, and for General Particular and wisdom and co-operation in the great work of the "the saling" of the nation. Slayery, the fruitful source of "all our wee," is dead. The rebellion has found its end. The cure of their vast results is not the work of a day, but with our present Congres, and our noble Fresident at our head, and our kind God to multinly and develop the Longstreets of the South, six up the Christian patriotism of the North, and save us from a marbid patriotism which ignores good manners, especially the manners tangled by nores good manners, especially the manners tangled in the sort of the North, and save us from a murch patriotism which ignores that the supposition of the control of the past be forgotten in the prosperity of our restored and happy country.

NATHANIEL COLVER.

Siox Chamber, 78 Douglas Patriotics and nature of the United States—Yankee

A Papal Nuncio to the United States-Yankee Prejudices Thereupon.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 27.]
The Osservatore Romano, the official paper of Car-

diaal Antoneili and of the Pope, announces that the Pope proposes to send a nuncto as ambassador to Washington, and that he has asked President Grant's permission to that effect. Our legation at Rome havpermission to that effect. Our legation at Rome having been abolished by act of Congross, upon the ground that Mr. Marsh, our able representative at Florence, is all-sufficient for Italy, one would think that in view of this measure the Pope would have self-restrained from saddling an envoy of his upon the United States government, when we peremptorly declined to send one to Rome. It seems, however, that the Jesuits and Papists are bent by nook or by crook, now that their prestige is sadly impaired in the Old World, to make the New World the vantage ground for their persistent attempts to ensiave the mind and the conscience of mankind; thus coling all in their power to subvert free institutions.

castave the mind and the conscience of mankind; thus doing all in their power to subvert free institutions.

The Pope, as the temporal ruler of a handful of people, whom he cannot hold in political bondage except with the assistance of French bayonets, is as much entitled to entertain diplomatic relations with the American government as the Prince of Monaco, or the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. As a spiritual ruler he can never be recognized by American Catholics, their allegiance being to this republic, which recognizes no church organization, whether Papal or Protestant. For President Grant to favor this insidious design of Papal ambition is clearly unconstitutional, and consequently he is not likely to encourage it in any way. This question having been settled by the suppression of the American legation in the Papal States, its revival would be fatal to Papal pretensions, and would convince Antonelli, who rules by the grace of French bayonets, that there is no chance for his nuncio on this side of the Atlantic. The American people, with every regard and tolerance for the religious feelings of Catholics, have no sympathy with the political despotism of the Papacy. We trust that the time is at hand when the capital of Italy will be transferred from Florence to Rome, and when our diplomatic relations with the Italian government, at present so admirably represented by Mr. Cerutra ta Washington and by Mr. Marsh in the Italian capital, will receive an additional impetus from the great pressige the Italians would derive from regaluling possession of their ancient and legitimate capital—the Eternal City. Great Britain, though most of Ireland is Catholic, never tolerated the farce of a Papal nuncio at the Court of St. James, and the objections to such a mummery are even more vital in the United States than it England; since all our free institutions are in permanent receilion against the moral and mental and political slavery which is the constant accessory of Papacy.

Catholicism and Protestantism in New England.

A prominent clergyman of Manchester, N. H., in a discourse delivered before his society last Sunday, stated that the Protestant population of that city was about 23,000 and the Catholic about 7,000, yet for the past three years the Catholics there—a large for the past three years the Catholics there—a large portion of whom were day laborers—had raised more money for religious purposes than all the other denominations it that place combined. The gentleman—who is a Protestant—further averred that the Catholic Church property in Manchester was worth double that belonging to the Protestants, and that, notwithstanding the disparity in the population between the two there were about as many Catholics in that city who attended church as Protestants. These statements seem almost incredible, but we have them from a person who heard the clergyman alluded to make them.

A proposition to open the public libraries in Bos-ton on Sunday meets with opposition both from re-ligious and news journals. It is suggested that Jews be employed to take charge of the libraries if

opened on the Lord's day.

The health of the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, is improving.

The idea that the real Holy Ghost is oxygen, as suggested by a free religionist in Chicago, is pro-nounced biasphemy by the New York Observer. The New York Observer calls the Roman Catho lic priesthood a corporation of old bachelors. Napoleon the Third is said to be embarrassed in

view of the proposed Ecumenical Council.

Rev. Dr. Schaff represents the American Bible

Society and the Evangelical Alliance at the May anniversaries in London. resaries in London. Rev. Dr. Burchard devotes to-day to the commemo ration of the thirtieth anniversary of his settlement in the Thirteenth street Presbyterian church of this city. He will preach in the forenoon on the dis-couragements, and in the evening on the encourage

couragements, and in the overnoon on the dis-couragements of the Christian minister.

The Presbyteries of Bioomington, Cincinnait, checuland and Portage, Crawfordsville, Cortland, Chemung, Fox River, Grand River Valley, Holston, Indianapolis, Iowa City, Long Island, Montrose, Newark, Niagara, New York Third, New York Fourth, Omaha, Schuyler, Trumbuil, Utica and Union adopt unanimously the basis of the assemblies and the Isnuary amendments.

adopt unanimously the basis of the assemblies and the January amendments.

The First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn (Dr. Seaver's) have just taken up their annual collection for Home Missions, amounting to the round sum of \$3,850.

Committee of the Synod of Albany appointed to attend the annual examination of the Union Theological Seminary, commencing May 4, 1869:—Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D. D., Presbytery of Champiain; Rev. E. A. Bulkley, D. D., Presbytery of Troy: Rev. A. C. Hishop, Presbytery of Albany; Rev. D. R. Frazer, Presbytery of Columbia; Rev. B. Bosworth, Cats. III.

The American Church Union, which is composed of High Churchmen, though not necessarily extreme ritualists, has resolved to promote the practice of "at least weekly celebrations of the Holy Eucharist," and also to memorialize the next General Convention that it be made obligatory to employ the Nicene creed in public worship.

It is said that the revival in Richmond, Ind., has been of such power that, while the police court usually has a weekly verage of ten or a dozen causer was all the such as a weekly average of ten or a dozen cause.

It is said that the revival in Richmond, Ind., has been of such power that, while the police court usually has a weekly average of ten or a dozen cases of petty crimes before it, there have been no cases before it for the last two weeks. The police have time to turn their attention to the dogs, and the city attorney has retired to the country.

The Baptist church presents the following statistics for the States named:

Lova. 303 199 17,305

New York 820 708 98,703

Massachusetts. 254 250 39,457

Ohio. 518 381 37,571

Indiana. 475 346 31,539

Iliniois. 810 450 43,444

A handsome church building was dedicated at me church building was dedicated at

A handsome church building was dedicated at Easton, Mo., April 18.
The following is estimated to be the relative proportions of creeds and races in India:

Assatic Christians.

1,100,000
Buddhists

3,000,000
Aboriginies or Non-Aryans

25,000,000
Mussimitans.

25,000,000
Hindoos.

110,000,000
Hit is surprising to Englishmen when they find that eccentric forms of religions in America are only transpianted slips from European stocks. The Pall Mail Gazette has discovered that the Mormons have eight branches in London alone, with 104 elders, thirty-eight priests, twenty-three teachers and thirty deacons, always hard at work.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

Both Monitors at St. Thomas—The Reported Foundering of One Untrue—Future Move-ments—The American Crew Being Dis-

charged.

PERUVIAN MONITORS, |
St. THOMAS, April 23, 1860. |
Since writing from Samana bay nothing of importance has transpired. The transport Marranon, from St. Thomas, arrived at Samana on the 17th instant and towed the monitor Manco Capac out, arriving here on the night of the 21st. We shall rearriving here on the night of the 21st. We shall remain at this place until we hear from the Peruvian Minister at New York, and then probably go to Port Royal, Marthinque, to dock the monitors, and there await the arrival of another transport from New York. Captain Fortal arrived here direct from Peru about two weeks since, and has taken 20mmand of the Marranon. He came out appointed or ordered to take command of the Reyes—lately lost. The American crews are now being discharged, at their own request, and their places are to be supplied with West India negroes. The American engineers and other officers feel indignant at this, and they consider it lessens the probabilities of a successful termination of the voyags. Captain Satchez, late of the Reyes, will be sent home direct from here for trial. The Peruvian officers all say the loss of the Reyes will ruin him. The health of the fleet is generally good, although the Peruvians pay little attention to ventilation or cleanliness.

[It will be seen from the foregoing letter that the reported foundering of one of the Peruvian monitors off Samana bay turns out to be incorrect. The report came from St. Thomas April 17, out four days laster the monitor represented as sunk arrived at that port. Both monitors are consequently sate.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Races and the Weather—The Panier Re-vival—Ex-Queen Isabella in Public—Ru-mors About Allie, Nilsson—The Divn's Reception and Her Guests—The Toilets— Court Fashious—Novelties—Spring Cos-tumes—The Prince Imperial and the Tele-

No one who went to the races at the Bots de Boulogne last Sunday was prepared for the heat, sun and dust with which all were affected in demission toilets. A succession of snowy and rainy days had suggested cashmere mantles, tartan wrappers, an extra woollen underskirt, and the necessity of standing on high coaches had also prompte ladies to adopt longer-well, yes, longer drawers than usual. All this clothing was consequently intolerable when the orb of day shed twenty-eight degrees of what the scientific call caloric, even amid the most impenetrable frills. For the first time, too, since the panier revival it became evident that these protuberances are by no means calculated to keep female nature cool in its back. The quantity of beeswing tunic ruched all around attracts the sun, and the giare of our new hues in changing tints is trying to eyesight just before the budding leaves expand and offer shade. Notwithstanding these discoveries the scene was very gay. Four splendid equipages, à la grande Dumoni, created a little sensation. They were those of the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, now located at the Elysée; of Princess de Metternich, of Duke de Larochefoucauld and M. de Mercy Argenteau.

The Queen of Spain was in a caleche, her servants in small livery, with the red and white galloon and aiglets of the house of Bourbon. Isabella was in green, and on arriving with Don Francis modestly aigleis of the house of Bourbon. Isabelia was in green, and on arriving with Don Francis modestly sat down on one of the raised platforms bordering the race course, which some of her gentlemen in waiting were indigant to behold and made her understand that it was not a fit place for an ex-Queen. She yielded to their entreaties and accepted a chair. All eyes were turned on her; some women even stood up on their own seats to strain over and get a view of her. This curiosity was so excessive that Isabelia was just making up her mind to retire when the Emperor fortunately arrived. With one quick glance he understood the situation, and politely walking up to the debroned Queen he offered her his arm and led her to the imperial stand, begging her to be seated by his side. But not even the Emperor's presence could preserve her from being laughed at at the end of the races; I concealed a most irresistible temptation to do likewise by cramming my whole pocket handkerchief into my mouth and still very nearly swallowed it. It so happened that when the aristocratic party descended to enter their carriages the Emperor ordered the caleche of the Queen of Spain to come up first, evidently anxious to see her off safe and to show her in public all the honor due to her former rank. The unfortunate coachman of the flourbons had got in a rut, and trying to tug out got in a wheel, and there was a formidable pull, prancing and neighing among neighboring Jehus and their noble steeds. At length the caleche was free, and Isabelia, with her consort, stepped in, but lo' they could not all cown without a breach of court eliquette wheel, and there was a formidable pull, prancing and neighing among neighboring Jehns and their noble steeds. At length the calecne was free, and isabella, with her consort, stepped in, but lo! they could not sit down without a breach of courtestiquette before the Emperor, who was standing, and a jerk from behind tipped them of a sudden right of their perpendicular on Comtesse tirgenti. This it was that caused universal hilarity, and may those who inwardly rebuke me for wishing to join in it ask themselves if they never have laughed when they have seen a fellow creature sprawin in the middle of a "cavalier seul," or tumble in a neap of mud as soon as he emerged from his boutonhole. But this is a digression, and, to return to isabella, I will add that she had a small dinner party the same evening. Her arrangements with her "chei" are 3001, per day, for which sum he is to provide for the family and household. The toilet I consider the most becoming to her was the one she wore at the opera for "Fanst" a few days before the races. It was a red robe, trimmed with black lace; her headdress was a gariand of black and golden fruit.

This mention of "Fanst" reminds me, of course.

This mention of "Faust" reminds me, of course, of Margaret and Mile. Nilsson, on whose account the papers have all published a union with the Duke de Massa. It had been repeated with so much tenacity by even the political organs, who had headed their gossip columns with the intelligence, that the Swedish diva received congratulations from her friends. It, however, occurred last Satarday at a party in high life that the Duke being invited he did not come, and some excitement being caused by that the Swedish diva received congratuations from her friends. It, however, occurred last saturday at a party in high life that the Duke being invited he did not come, and some excitement being caused by his absence the lady of the house informed her guests that the Duke had delicately declined on learning that Mile. Nilsson was expected, in order to avoid a meeting which must annoy her after the rumors spread without foundation. This intelligence fired me with a noble emulation to ascertain whether the famed singer's heart was free—not that it will materially, physically or morally affect my bacheoir's views, but because, bachelor-like, all questions on matrimony do interest me more than any other. Sunday atternoon being Mile. Nilsson's reception day, I drove up, was announced and stood in her saton. The lovely blonde was holding a small court. She was in black corded silk, with a train; her collar and cuffs were of plain linen; the only trimming seen was a large black corded bow in front of her collar, which fell in points on her bodice. No gems, no carrings, no jewels, not even a ring (jublice) on her finger. But her light hair was sufficient ornament. It was raised in rippies over her cars on each side and a thick coll from behind formed a crown above; one curi fell over her left shoulder. I never noticed how starlike was her blue mild gaze before, nor admired her faultiess set of teeth so much. Comtes, marquises, baronesses and the pride of the Faubourg St. Germain came pouring in one after the other; a few words were exchanged and that was all. The circle was continually formed by fresh comers, as those who had preceded them left a vacant seat. The diva spoke to all with equal courtesy and high born collectedness, and when her future union with the buke found all ready histeners she assured every well-wisher that it was a faise report; she thought the Duke a delightful composer and was very sorry for the rumor, which, being so public, made both feel uncomitortable. Why my heart bounded within me I cannot diplomasis to high seading—se is over nive feet tail. I fancied I saw his organ of leeling leap under his shirt front—a thing now rendered visible by open vests kept on by a single button. One toilet I must describe seen at this reception:—It was a robe of chameleon poult, black and bright red copper; the underskirt was made of a succession of small dounces and a train, open on each side down the front, like a court mantle, in order to show the tabilor; a tight bodice and large pouf of bows behind. The train was looped on the left side in a rich gimp clasp and tassels, rengissance style; ladies who do not wear these clasps enter a saloon with the train over their left arm as they would a riding habit. A black customere cloak, with very long siecves, is worn over these robes with the frain; but the train is often taken of and replaced by a panier of some color that matches well with the flounced underskirt, in which case no castimere mantle is required, for the panier has taken the place of overloak, shaw, mantle and casaque. The bonnet worn by the lady whose toilet I have described was a red copper-colored sattin pour, with three green plumes, fastened by a branch of wallhower in the copper, orange and yellow tints. Were I to sail out among all the new hats and bonnets which are being invented I should have too much to say; the general style is feathers, algrettes, flowers, diadems and raised rims; sometimes hats are raised at the sides; often, with a diadem in front, the rim is raised high exactly behind above the comb of the chignon, and here stands a feather which comes over to the front.

The Empress' Mondays are the great end of ambition. Her irat was a surprise, for the private apartments had undergone changes, the buffet was not carried on in the saile des Marcchaux; strauss was in his old quarters, however. The young Marquise de Canisy was much admired in a simple and tasteful toilet. It was a very long robe of the china tea rose shade covered by a tunic of piain but limpid muslin triamed with snow Vale

piaced in rows thus; four at the top, five or six in the next, and the last row is formed by bows like a lan.

The ruff I have mentioned keeps its erect-position round low bodices. This Elizabetians frii, it is said, will even be fashionable with spring toilets, and for the future takes a new name—the cherusque.

The redingole, made of light, striped silk, such for instance as mauve and green, is worn over a plain mauve silk or plain green silk. The underskirt is slways founced and the redingole is rounded in front, bunched up at the sides and in the centre of the back; it is flounced round; the sleeves have a large recers of the striped material, lined with saith of the shade of the underskirt. The basques of these Trianon, Versalites or Marly redingues are looped often in four places and terrifically ruched. One of these robes with a Marly, as I have described, does away with fifty-seven yards or sik, if quite in the newest style of frill, flounce, ruche and boullion.

Let it not be forgonen that plain cashmere over silk, or with the underskire embroidered with silk, either blue, pearl gray or manive or blue, are favorite spring costomes.

The receptions that vie in elegance with those of the Empress are those held by Frincass Machinde at her winter garden in an atmosphere of exolics. Here stand the curious vases of Asia, ofering Arabian perfumes, which rise and mingig with the soft sounds of music heavif from a distance. Here reads the 1 oct, here whispers the tenor, and here the comedities the Pikingercur pisy, as they can play for crowned heads. The myrile, orange flower and minosa are planted in 10s or evony wood tobs with git circle. They rise above the similations are planted in 10s or evony wood tobs with git circle. They rise above the similations are planted in 10s or evony wood tobs with git circle. They rise above the similations are planted in 10s or evony wood tobs with git circle. They rise above the similations are planted in 10s or evony wood tobs with git circle. They rise above the similatio

vore a by the intered light that discreetly falls from Oriental lamps. The days are far when Princess Rathilds was known as Mile. de Montior, and at a convent in Stuttpart, where she was only tolerated because sis could not beast of all the quarters of noblesses within form a "chanolnesse."

The noble ladies who counted thirty and forty quarters looked down on her and called her Mile. Bonaparte as curtly as noble ladies can. Since then she has been known as Mine. Demidoff; for the 6d did not primitively precede the name of the worthy blacksmith who founded the family of her divorced dusband. She was, however, by birth Princess of Westphalia, and is now the patroness of fine arts. Her usual habitues are, besides M. de Nieuwerkerke (they met at Florence a quarter of a century ago), Octave Fenillet, Theophile Gautler, Alexandre Dumas, Sr., Emile Auguer, Ponses du Terrati, the Goncourt brothers, and, in general, the famed literati. She greets all affably, with a radiant gray blue eye and smiles. The gardens of her villa at St. Gratien are the rendezvous of these guests in summer.

And now for something about the imperigant which shines on all the Bonapartes. The heir of Napoleon III. lately went to the telegraph office on a visit of inquiry, accompanied by his tutor. After hearing a few instructions on electricity he was asked if he would like to see how a despatch was sent, and on eagerly accepting was requested to send any message he liked to Lyons her reflected a moment, and then, as it was very warm in the office, wrote down:—"What weathed have you at Lyons?" The answer that speedily returned was given by a clerk in the telegraphic service at Lyons, and came as follows:—"The sun of Auster litz," Certainly not a weak piece of flattery, this for the debut of a cierk! He will rise too.

YACHTING IN ENGLAND.

The Gibraltar Race—The International Race Activity Among Yachtmen-Proposition for

Cowes, April 15, 1869. It is doubtful whether the proposed race to Gib raltar for the prize offered by Captain Lovett will come off. The race has been fixed for a most inconvenient time for yachtmen, and few would care to leave England at the very period when the Soleni clubs are carrying on their regattas. Mr. Ashburj suggests that the intended gift should be reduced to 100 guineas and the race should be from the Thames to Brest, and that there should be a return match

from Brest to Cowes.

The circular issued by the Royal Albert Yacht Club, relative to a grand international regatts, has not met with much eucouragement from the other royal yacht clubs. Some consider that the "prizes offered by the various clubs are not sufficient attractions;" some that "things are at present in too unsettled a condition to allow of the matter being discussed," and some do not consider the scheme advisal while a few, on the other hand, are ready to assist in promoting the object referred to. The Royal Albert Yacht Club is too small a club to be able to carry out so vast an undertaking by itself, but it is expected that prizes will be offered, under the auspices of this club, for a match in blue water under conditions which will render the result of the race satisfactory proof of the merits of the vessels engaged in it.

Yachts are fitting out with great rapidity. The Aline and Flons were launched from the patent slip at Gosport on the 14th April. The Cambria is nearly

Yacuts are insured and the patent sup Aline and Flona were launched from the patent sup at Gosport on the 14th April. The Cambria is nearly ready for sea and will take her first trip on the 21st and forty ton cutter was faunched on at Gosport on the 14th April. The Cambria is nearly ready for sea and will take her first trip on the 21st April. A new forty ton cutter was faunched on Saturday, the 10th April, from the yard of Mr. Hatcher, at Southampton. This vessel is another proof of the absurdity of the Thames rule of measurement. She is a fraction under forty tons, but appears larger and certainly has more accommodation than most yachts of fifty tons. While on the subject of tonnage it has been suggested that the following would prove a fair rule for the measurement of racing yachts, viz.:—"Abste one-fifth of the length of the vessel from the total length between the stern and stern post, multiply the result by the breadth of the vessel at the broadest part, and that product by the draught of water, dividing the whole by eighty." It would appear that the tax on draught of water is somewhat heavy, and properly so, for we now have vessels of eighty tons drawing thriteen feet of water.

The Gunneveve is fitting out at Gosport; her monster mainsail is nearly finished. She unfortunately got aground off Bembridge, in the Isle of Wight, whise on her passage to Gosport.

The Witchcraft—"Mr. Broadwood's folly," as she is wrongly termed—is under way again. Her masts have been shifted to nearly their old positions, and it is expected that the secret of this beautiful vessel not sailing has been discovered.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

the opening of the Empire and Eckford Cluos. The former, as noted in the Herald of Tuesday last, had a right royal time, such as became the reunion of

Ah! our hearts are weary waiting, Waiting for the May.

Owing to the rule which provides that players must have been sixty days in the club which they represent, the clubs have almost all made up they raines, but few if any important games will be played before the latter part of June or the first week of July.

Base Ball Notes.

The Empires of this city received several fine acquisitions on Monday last. Their representation on quisitions on Monday last. Their representation on Monday last was such a whole-souled affair that several who were present could not resist the temptation to be numbered among such a joly, good-natured, gentlemanly party, so the brothers Joe and Len Miller, Richard higham, son of the noted cricketer; William Murphy, a splendid fleider; James D. Hail and Captain Wissanger, of Hoboken, at their own request, were admitted as active members of the club.

On Tuesday next the Olympics and Mutuals will

James D. Hail and Captain Wissinger, of Hoboken, at their own request, were admitted as active members of the club.

On Tuesday next the Olympics and Mutuals will play their first game at the Union grounds. As tins will be the first match game on these grounds this season, there will no doubt be a large attendance.

There is a report going around to the effect that will Kelicy has left the Atlantic nine. It is to be hoped that such is not the case. The trials he has had thus far are scarcely fair ones. He has play in min as good as any catcher in the country, and if the Atlantics treat him as they did Mills they will certainly had him a steady, reliable, effective and gentlemanly player, and one who can and will do credit to their judgment.

The Amateur Club, of Owego, N. Y., has applied for admission to the State Association.

The Forest City Club, of Rockford, ill., which has already made a mark in the annals of the game, have commenced work in earnest.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, had a narrow escape last week at Princeton. They had six runs to make on the last imnings to win the game and they succeeded in doing it. Score, 28 to 27. It don't pay to trifle with these college boys.

The Actives and Excelsions, of Chicago, the professional clubs of that town, have disorganized, and the Enterprise Club is now the leading one of the Queen City.

The Hunki-Dory Club, of Charleston, S. C., have come out in fine style. At their last meeting, on the 2d ult., the president, Mr. Lawrence Murphy, was presented with a handsome gold badge as a recognition of his "drugence, zeal and impartantly."

The Proprietors of the Capitoline grounds are making arrangements for a grand picked nise game between New York and Brookiya. The nines will probably be selected from New York Wolters, Eggler and G. Mills, of the Murual; J. Keiley, Gedney and Hugham, of the Empire; Golde, Alken and Austin, of the Union; Hicka and Norton, of the Eagle. Brooklyn.—Martin, D. Eggler and Patterson, of the Eckford; Ferguson, Start and Chapman, of t

The Powhatans and Atlantics have invited the Empires to a series of games. Between these clubs a genuine friendly feeling exists, and the games, if played, will be characterized by a spirit which cannot fail to be commendable. The Empires, however, have decided to play no match games before the latter part of June.

The Elyakan Fields, at Hoboken, are being placed in good trim by the proprietor, Mr. Perry, and ere the season closes there will doubtless be much fine sport enjoyed on these old cradle grounds of the game.

The Champions, of Jersey City, will mangurate the season of Tuesday with a game, and Peck and Snyder have donated prizes for the best batting and ny catching on the occasion.

PAGRARLE MURDER.

Affray Among Negroes.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning officer Sip, of the Eighth precinct, on post in Thompson street, was startled by cries of murder from the direction of Canal street. Hurrying down to the scene of the affray, he saw a colored man named Thomas Thompson, of No. 53 West Thrty-third street, lying on the pavement, and two men of color beating him unmercraftly. As the officer approached the assaliants of the negro ran away in opposite directions. Significant of the negro ran away in opposite directions. Significant of the negroes and after a hard run secured him. The other was arrested at a later hour in the morning.

An examination of the wounded man by the sergoan at the Eighth precinct station house, to which he had been conveyed in an insensible condition, showed that he had been fearfully cut about the head and face with a razor and stabled in the body. One of his eyes had been gouged out and hung down upon his cheek. The skall was also fractured, and the surgeon was compelled to remove several bones from the forenead.

Thompson was subsequently removed to Bellevae Hospital, where he lies in a dying condition, it is said. His assailants, mayed James Foten and Alexander Shies, were yesterday arraigned before Justice 1061ge, and held to await the result of Thompson's injuries.